

SOARING SMOKESTACK. How Yankee Ingenuity Put a Stop to the

Assaults of a Persistent Foe. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The story of the destruction of a Union battery on the Gulf Coast during the late war, which lately appeared in print, by the rebounding of the enemy's shells from a fog-bank constructed protect them from an attack in the resr, him about that "Iatal gap," which ring times. It is well known to any of "Smith's Guerrillas" that no inflation of the imaginative mind can picture scenes and incidents to rival the perils, privations, and hardships of their well-remembered experiences in "Dixie's fair land" in the early 60's.

One little incident of the many of interest which intervened to divert the mind of the soldiers of the 8th Wis. from the dull routine of . camp life at Point Pleasant during the siege of Island No. 10 in the Spring of 1862. If there should linger a doubt in the mind of the most skeptical reader as to the absolute reality of the incident we are unbeliever to any of the survivors of the above-named stanch old regiment, who were there and interested spectators.



WE CRAWLED IN.

It was during the month of March, 1862, that the Live Eagle Regiment was encamped 'neath the dense shade of a cottonminable swamps of southwest Missouri.

brum that I might make an invulnerable out of range of their guns. cont-of-mail of one of those sheet-iron cylin-

we had now circumvented all their blood- division to advance also."

from the operation of a million little drills in which we were posted. employed in buring holes through our sur- ' As soon as Gen. Potter left us we were rounding iron walls.



IT SOARED AWAY TOWARD HEAVEN.

tion, with all our cheering hopes of victory over our savage foes nipped in the bud, and our joyous anticipations of a little peace and enemies' intentions soon became too obvious, to those protecting walls.

hammer in our knapsack, which we had "Double-quick." conveyed into our narrow quarters for a clinched each threatening bill so that each occasion. Before we reached the woods the thus captured all the mosketoes that could | been loaded.

crowd upon the surface of our surrounding walls, we were, perforce of circumstances, left in triumphant possession of the battlefield, with

"Our captive foe around us

As a guard, our camp to shield!" But most interesting is the final episode, which happened when we crawled out of our parrow quarters in the morning. That sheet-iron smokestack was literally coated, meek and lowly sheep, with buzzing wings. And the moment "ye scribe" and his bunkmate relieved it of our 300-weight of animate avoirdupois, that great iron cylinder actually, if you will believe me, arose from and on up through the floating mists of early morning, there, in the astonished sight of 2,000 wondering eyes of the gallant 8th Wis, boys, it disappeared in distant skies, and soared away to heaven!-S. C. MILES, Co. E, 8th Wis., Stetsonville, Wis.

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH Comrade Carter Has More to Say Abou Gen. Potter's Failure,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I appreciate highly the expression of Right General Guide, who is so much concerned about my spiritual welfare, and his wish that I might be deby the batterymen from the dense fog of livered from "hatred, envy and malice," the rebels know we were there, and about that locality during the previous night to which he asserts is manifest in my reply to calls to mind a reminiscence of those stir- claims was the cause of the defeat of the Second Division.

cerning the responsibility of Gen. Potter for | dead asleep. permitting the surprise and rout of his division, it is all owing to the testimony of the Right General Guide, which corroborated regiment was sent to our support, which was the testimony of Comrade Holter, 45th Pa., the only difference between them being that on the enemy's works at the risk of shooting Comrade Holter was frank enough to admit | the pickets of the 3d Md., which were in that the rebels had flanked them, while the | their front at the edge of the wood, who had Guide wanted to cover up the fact.

I am willing to present the facts in the case of Gen. Potter's failure to close the gap between Hancock's Corps and the Second about to relate, we will simply refer such Division of the Ninth, and let them decide prised to learn that Col. Fox made an estiwhether I have been guilty of a "mancious | mate of the amount of lead required to kill attack" on him, as the comrade asserts; for a man during the late war, for I know that ment that the "Second Division was part of kept up for at least a half hour. the assaulting column." He gives Gen. Grant as "high authority." I prefer Han-cock's note in Rebellion Record, Vol. 36, Part was the same regiment that held the right 2, page 680, that was sent by the former at of Gen. Potter's Division the day before, 5:45 p. m., May 12, 1864, which reads as fol- and failed to support us. We heard that it

afraid the enemy may break through."

right, and that there had been a large gap | Memoirs of Gen. Grant .- JOSEPH F. CARTER, between the Second and Ninth Corps from | 3d Md., Dorsey's, Md. daylight in the morning, which the 3d Md was called to occupy, and held their ground all day and night without aid until 9 a. m.

On the morning of May 12 we were detached from our brigade and division, and sent to Gen. Potter, commanding the Second Division, who held the right flank of the Ninth Corps. We were led by one of his s aff along a wagon-road that led to a farmwood forest on the west bank of the great passed through a heavily wooded country, see fight, Oct. 20, 1863. He does an injustice Father of Waters, surrounded by the inter- along the Nye River, being shelled by the to our brigade commander, Col. Wolford, of Among the ruins caused by war were the doubt thinking that some of the Yankees command. The brig de at that time was remnants of the sheet-iron smokestack of were moving along there. Before we reached | composed of the 1st, 10th and 11th Ky, Cav., some demolished fabric of mechanical in- the edge of the wood, we left the road and the 112th Ill. and 45th Ohio M't'd Inf., with dustry of ante-bellum time, and the idea marched by the right flank for about 100 Capt. Law's 4-gun howitzer battery. gradually permeated my susceptible cere- yards, and halted under the brow of a hill,

us from the right, and asked:

a half feet in diameter by about eight feet Colonel?" Then Gen. Pottersaid: "Colonel, ford to act as escort, and upon reaching in length, and in company with our bunk- I have heard of your regiment, and sent for | Sweet Water they met the enemy marching mate, Mortimer L. Andrews, of Fitchburg's you to take the place of the 2d Md., in out to attack us, and instead of respecting famous farmland fame, we crawled into our | whom I have great confidence, but who are | the truce they sent it into Sweet Water and narrow environment, and closing tight both | away on veteran furlough. I have just come | advanced with their forces to the attack. front and rear with our rubber blankets, from Gen. Hancock, and he has charged and and we, knowing the rules during a truce. we complacently contemplated the success taken 5,000 prisoners and 50 pieces. All you were taking things easy until about 1 of our strategic operations against our nu- will have to do is to advance and take them o'clock, when the enemy began firing on our merous foes, with the soothing belief that in the flank. I will go down and order my | pickets on the Sweet Water road, and the

enemy in our front, but left us in complete | the enemy began to close up on our flanks, And oh! how our narrow metallic walls | ignorance of their position in our front. We | and we had to fall back from our first posiresounded with the echoes of our exuberant | heard some firing on our right front, and took | tion to near the railroad, where some sharp vocal smiles at the impotent thrusts of the it for granted that it was Potter's line of fighting took place and where the Major of enemy's keen lances, glancing in and out skirmishers connecting the Second Corps the 10th Ky. was killed. through the rubber covering of the entrance with his division, or he would not be walkto our invulnerable fort in their vain efforts | ing along with one or two of his staff over to reach their much-desired prey. But our such an exposed place; but, strange to say, bers, and knowing that our only salvation exultant mirth was soon changed to anxious | neither Potter nor the rebels had any line of forebodings of impending evil, as we listened | pickets in front of their works, which were | taking his bridle-rein in one hand and reto a strange and unaccountable din, as if about 200 yards from the edge of the woods volver in the other, called on us to follow

ordered to advance. When we reached the Could it be possible that the enemy was edge of the woods we did not see the enemy's so well provided in their engineering de- works, as they were not very high, and had partment that our presupposed impregnable | been built in a pine woods the other side of defense was destined to crumble before the a small open field, and the pine trees had insiduity of our persistent foes, and are our been felled in their front. So that we did some Illinois troops stationed at London, throbbing, severed veins to supply the ma- not realize our position until the rebels rose | that the enemy, in surrounding us, had driven terial element for their festive nightly revels up from behind their works to give us a in their pickets, and as they could hear us in spite of all our Yankee ingenuity and volley. Our men dropped to the ground fighting, the Colonels of some of the regipersevering efforts to circumvent their instinctively, but one or two color-bearers ments had asked to take these regiments crafty intentions upon the life-current of went down at the first fire. We realized and come to our assistance, but that Gen. our mortal existence? Dear reader, do not that the rebels had set a trap for us. But withhold the fraternal tear, but let the we soon made the Johnnies take cover, and dew of human sympathy roll down your found that we had them rattled so badly that the gun posted to command the road over which we advanced was at our mercy, and we made it so hot for the gunners that they mell sonthward, with Wolford's men in purcould not use grape and canister upon us.

We stayed before the rebel works at least 15 minutes, during which time I had a base of the Bloody Angle, where Hancock | rived at Loudon at early dusk on the 20th. twain and saved the deadly struggle that and at which Co. Boof the 45th had a

As it was, we would have captured the works in our front if the regiment on our left, which belonged to Gen. Potter, had not abandoned us at the first fire and left our flank exposed to an enfilading fire, which | How a Young Teamster Became Converted downy cheek from humid eye, as you pause | made our position untenable. We had the in sad contemplation of our terrible situa- best of the rebels in our duel at short range, as the pine brush hid us from view so that

we could take good aim. I cast my eyes toward the center, expecta night's undisturbed repose, dispersed. Our ing to see the colors advance as a signal to yards, leaped a stockade five feet high, a charge the enemy; when, instead of going ditch five feet deep and 15 wide, and a paraas one after another their keen and glowing forward, they were retiring to the rear, while lances rapidly appeared through the metal | the whole of the left wing was retreating in walls, and threatened to reach our shrinking | disorder across the field over which we had forms in spite of all our efforts to avoid advanced. I knew that would allow the them, on account of the narrowness of space | rebel guns to be used upon our right wing, bringing our bodies in such close proximity and I turned to Capt. Littlejohn, the senior statement. I will not. And some may say of my division, and said:

But Yankee genius yet prevailed. For "Littlejohn, there go the colors back. now, in contemplation of how to meet the We cannot stay here, and the quicker we get do not. But you will allow me to quote one happily bethought ourselves of a little tack- to retreat, and I made it stronger by adding | mit he "is not in it."

The enemy in our immediate front had pillow, and, securing it as the only suitable not discovered the retreat of our left wing, defensive weapon in our present situation, as they were too demoralized to look over we proceeded very industriously to work. their works, and our only chance was to By a light tap upon the protruding point of reach the woods before they had a chance to House, and all officers were invited to at- digestion, and enjoy life generally." each fiery, glistening lance with which our riddle us. I speak for myself when I say surrounding walls were now bristling, we that I never ran so fast in my life before that

thus kept them inside their works. This position we kept all day and night of the his wicked ways and trust wholly in God." 12th of May, without any support from the like the fleece of downy wool upon the regiment on our left, and with no troops between us and Gen. Hancock. We took the 250 men, and all we could do was to sup- DOCK, Venice Center, N. Y. port the skirmishers in our front, and prethe ground, and, passing through the inter- vent an advance on the part of the rebels by vening canopy of forest foliage overhead, showing a bold front. We sent several men to Gen. Burnside asking for help, but could get none. Finally the Colonel sent the Adjutant to make an urgent appeal for aid. He returned and said that Gen. Burnside said we would have to hold on the best we could, for he had no troops to spare, as the enemy had advanced out of their works and attacked him in the flank, on the Fredericks-

The Adjutant told us that when he was on our artillery, and that there was a desperate fight over the possession of the guns. So we concluded to stay there until driven off. It was a nasty old night that we put

in. Our pickets kept up a steady fire to let every half hour some of our pickets would come back with the word that the rebels were advancing, when we would get the men in line, and after standing a few min-If I erred in expressing an opinion con- utes they would fall down to the ground,

We maintained our place until about 9 a. m. on the morning of the 13th, when a new either the 31st or 32d Me. They opened fire to lie down to avoid the "blizzard" that was let loose by this new regiment. It was laughable to watch that regiment engaged in this wild fusillade; and I am not sur-I beg leave to differ with him on his state- no rebel was hit by that fire, which they

The thing that now interests me is to know was a new regiment, and that they never "Gen. Burnside: Your right does not con- railied until the next morning, and were sent nect with my left. Do you intend to connect | to our support again, and helped to fill the your line-of-battle with me to-night? I am | gap between the Second and Ninth Corps, which remained open all night of the 12th, Such was the condition of affairs at the and confirms the statement of Gen. Hancock, ose of May 12. I know that Hancock was | which I know to be more reliable than the

> Prevent attacks of rheumatism by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood.

POINTS OUT ERRORS In Comrade Edmiston's Account of Philadelphia Fight.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue of Feb. 7 appears an article by D. W. house inside of the enemy's works. We | Edmiston on the Pailadelphia, East Tennesenemy, who kept firing down said road, no | the 1st Ky. Cav., and the troops under his

At the time of the fight the 112th Ill. and the 11th Ky. were detached on some duty. Here the officer left us, telling us to wait | leaving only three regiments and Law's Batders, and by barricading the ends defy the for his return. About half an hour after he tery on the field. There was a flag of truce insidious and persevering assaults of the came back with Gen. Potter, who approached sent into the rebel lines at Sweet Water that morning, one man being detailed from our "Is this the 3d Md.?" and "Where is the company by the name of George W. Stagcommand was formed facing that direction, thirsty schemes, and would be enabled to | . He did not give us any order to charge the | which position we did not retain long, as

At this time, seeing the enemy closing in on us from all sides in greatly superior numlay in cutting our way out, Col. Wolford, him, and started for the enemy's line, coming onto them so unexpectedly that we threw them into confusion, and by that means

made our escape. Edmiston's statement is the first that I ever heard that the intantry took any part whatever in that fight, for we were told by White refused. Edmiston also states that Col. Adams was ordered to charge the enemy in his tront; that with the approach of the infantry and the cavalry charge the enemy's line was broken and repulsed and sent pellsuit, well toward Sweet Water.

Then, again, he says that Wolford ignored the order to fall back on the 24th Ind. batchance to look around and discover that the | tery and retreated his forces by a route west line was not held by troops more than 30 of the railroad known as the River Road, yards to our right, beyond which it was va- and arrived at London with his trains and cant, the troops, no doubt, having been with- forces late at night. We did cross the raildrawn to defend the line of works at the road when we cut our way through and ar-

was checked and driven back to the breast- Now, if the writer of that article will only works that he had first captured. Many put on his thinking-cap for a short time, he times have I wished that the balance of our will see that he is confused in regard to the running into everybody, and for a few minbrigade—the 21st Mass. and 100th Pa., the dates of the infantry and 24th Ind. battery utes Capt. Webster, of Co. K, was performold "Roundheads"-had been with us to take | participating. In a couple of days after the advantage of such an opportunity; for they fight on the 20th there was a force sent could have swept through the gap in the down to Philadelphia that had considerable rebel line and seized the gun in our front, of a skirmish there, and routed the enemy and ultimately divided the rebel army in and sent them whirling toward Sweet Water, the Second and Sixth Corps kept up from splendid officer killed, Jones by name. In the outside of the works at the Bloody An- our fight on the 20th our command lost heavily.-WM. H. COON, Corporal, Co. K. 45th Ohio, Pitchin, O.

GOOD REASONS.

to Christianity.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: From your issue of the 14th, on the 4th Ohio Cav., I quote: "A single line without support advanced in utmost exposure for 500 or 600 pet six feet to eight feet high, against the best brigade of Forrest's command, over 1,500 strong; and this was done while 16 field-guns were playing upon them."

Some may question the truthfulness of the you ought to stand by the record in historical sketches, either of men or regiments. I

In 1863, after Gettysburg, the writer, with many others, was on detached service at papers that the Rev. Mr. -, of Philadeltend. He said he would relate his own experience. I will quote him:

mosketo was held a prisoner. When we had gun opened with shell, with which it had have been down to Washington in the hos- Knapp, and write to Dr. Peter Fahrney in "Airy" Champ Clark has done. -M. R. pitals, and in one of them I saw a brave boy. | Chicago, Ill.

When we had reached the place from I conversed with him, and he told me why which we started, and were out of direct | he became a Christian. He said at Chancelrange of the enemy, we rallied our men, re- lorsville, when the army fell back, he was left formed them, and advanced again in line-of- in the rear with his teams (he was a teambattle to the crest of the hill, advancing a ster). The rebels opened fire on him and strong skirmish-line to the edge of the shot all his saddle from under him and never woods, and opened fire upon the rebels, and hurt him a particle, and if God could protect him in that manner he would forsake

All will admit that the decision of the young man was commendable. Whether or not it was wrong to impose on the verprecaution to extend our picket-line in his dancy of the good parson I leave to our comdirection, but we did not have more than rade, Capt. G. Cilley, to say.—M. W. MUR-

"HOOA, HOOA, HOOA."

A Vivid Description of the Excitement Caused by a Supposed Night Attack by Cattle.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been asked to relate the most laughable incident that came under my notice during my four years in the war of the rebellion. Looking back from this late date, there are still many ragged edges of the ridiculous that are dimly visible. Yet there is one incident that seems to stand out more promithere the rebels had made several charges | nent than any other, and I think was the most laughable thing that ever happened in the Fifteenth Corps.

After the fall of Vicksburg it will be remembered that Sherman chased Johnston back to Jackson, Miss., and after destroying a great deal of property at that place returned to Black River, and went into camp for a short time. The day after we arrived



COL. SANFORD IN THE CONFUSION. at Black River our brigade was sent out some 12 or 15 miles northeast, to a small town or village (I do not now remember

rebel cavalry. It was a fruitless, hard rods, march of 25 or 30 miles, and the brigade "Again, he says the surrender was made on at night of the same day.

We went into camp on a heavily timbered ridge just west of the river. Of course, everybody was tired and worn out, hungry and cross. The weather was very warm, and the men lay down where they stacked arms. without supper or bed, many of them so worried and fatigued that they were sound asleep in a few minutes. The old soldier will remember that occasionally, to supply the army with lean, fresh beef and soup bones, each corps, and sometimes each division, had a herd of poor, lean, lank cattle with them that was driven along with the command, and a number of them slaughtered each night for use next day. Our division had at that time 100 or 150 head of these cattle corraled to the left of the division, and, as before states our brigade was lying around promiscuously, some doubly and some in squads, and nearly all sleeping

Along about 10 or 11 o'clock some "Hoosier" or "Sucker" away up at the left of the division, where the stock was corraled, began to yell "Hooa! Hooa! Hooa!" and in one minute there was a thousand men up hallooing at the top of their voices " Hooa! Hooa!" and in two minutes the whole division was up dancing around in the dark like mad, and frantically waving their arms and shouting "Hooa! Hooa!" Everybody supposed the cattle had stampeded and were running through the division from left to right, and as everybody was half asleep when they got on their feet, from the hub-bub supposed the cattle to be right on them. It was very dark and bard to distinguish a bellowing bull from a yelling soldier. Some men in their frenzy tried to climb the first tree or sapling they could find. Col. Sanford, of the 48th Ill., upon retiring for the night, had partially disrobed, as many of the other officers of the regiment had done, and stretched himself on the ground at the roots of a large poplar tree. In the midst of the confusion and uproar he was making futile efforts to climb to the first limb of the big tree, some 25 or 30 feet over



THE WHOLE DIVISION YELLED, "HOOA!

HOOA!" Capt. F. M. Galbraith, of Co. I, same regiment, was making desperate efforts to climb a small dogwood bush that would not support his weight. Every time he got up out of supposed harm's way the sapling would bend and let him down to the ground again, and then with a yell, "Hooa! Hooa!" he would spring for the top of the dogwood again. To complicate things a little more, and add to the Captain's downfall, Ike Dobbs was trying to get to the top of the same dogwood at the same time. Everybody was ing a war dance at the head of his company, with his haversack and canteen swinging

above his head as a Comanche would bran-

dish a war club or scalping-knife. After the excitement was over, the battle fought and the beys were inquiring "Where am I." Col. Sanford, a portly man, was found sitting on the ground with his arms and legs extended around and trying to encircle the poplar tree, thinking he had succeeded in climbing 10 or 15 feel and was safe. I have often wondered what the rest of the army thought of our division that night, and I would have given a 50-cent sutler script to have been wide awake and just outside of our division where I could have enjoyed that rades. His prices are \$5.50 per dozen for large; long, prolonged "Hoos! Hoos! Hoos!" as it \$4.50 for medium, and \$3.50 for small. passed from left to right of our division.— F. L. BRAXTON, 48th Ill., Johnsonville, Ill.

A Reliable Family Remedy is M. Trelour, who succeeds the Hon. Champ worth its weight in gold. What good will Clark, of the Ninth Missouri District, in the all the treasures of the world do, if we next Congress, was born in Iowa County haven't the health to enjoy them? Mr. Wis., in September, 1850. He was educated John A. Knapp, of St. James, Ind., fully in the public schools with money earned by indorses the above. He writes as follows: his own industry, and finished his education "I am under great obligations to Dr. Pe- in the Iowa University, at Mt. Pleasant. ter's Blood Vitalizer, having been a sufferer | He moved to Mexico, Mo., in 1871, entering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, and impuri- Hardin College as a member of the faculty. ties of the blood. From every six to eight and is still a member. As an educator he emergencies of our terrible situation, we out of here the better." He gave the order story, and Capt. G. Cilley will have to ad- weeks ugly boils would make their appear- has been very successful. Up to the time of ance on my body, and all the remedies I his nomination he had taken little interest in tried did not do me any good. By chance I political matters, except in a general way. learned of Dr. Peter's Plood Vitalizer, and He is in full accord with the Republican Elmira, N. Y. Notice was published in the its wonderful cures. I decided to take it party and its principles. and wrote for a box. To-day I am well and phia, would give a free lecture in the Opera | hardy, no signs of any boils, have a good stanch friend of the old soldier, and will

Dr. Peter's Vitalizer cannot be bought in claims. Mr. Trelour understands the wants drug-stores. If you are in need of a good of the people, and will represent them in "My church gave me a vacation, and I blood purifier, follow the example of Mr. | the coming Congress much better than the



Frank H. Irons, Corporal, Co. F, 8th Ill. Fargo, N. D., writes: "I was with Serg't Groves in the embrasure at Blakely, and if the Sergeant was not the first, he was one of the first in the works. Maj. Loyd Wheaton, then Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Ill., now Major, 20th U.S., was one of the first on the works, and has lately received a medal from Congress for his gallantry in leading the charge. The 8th Ill. was given the place of honor in Mobile and assigned to provost duty there, because of being first in Blakely, which ought to settle the question. Comrade Coffman is mistaken about his regiment being first in the enemy's works, and Dr. Herrell is right in asserting that Serg't Groves was, at least, one of the first."

Black River Bridge.

J. B. Corning, Co. H, 11th Wis., Alexandria, Minn., writes: "In regard to Comrade Russell's statement of Jan. 27 that the 21st and 23d Iowa alone made the charge at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863, I would like to ask him where he thought the balance of the brigade was. He ought to have seen or heard something that the 11th Wis. was doing about that time, as we lost some men from our regiment on that same morning.

"History has it that we made the charge without orders, which is correct. The 11th Wis. was the first up to the rifle-pits, and went the farthest to the railroad bridge to cut off the Johnnies from crossing, and we had to mix up with them soon after to keep the rebs from shelling, for we had more prisoners than men in our own force."

At Vicksburg.

E. G. Pierce, Co. I, 11th Wis., Henry, S. D., writes: "Comrade Allen, Co. F. 45th Ill., Fremont, Neb., in his article conveys the idea that the charge at Vicksburg on May 22 was not ordered until 2:30 p. m. Now, the fact is, the brigade to which I belonged moved into line a little before daylight in the morning, and charged the works at 11 a. m. We did not get into the fort, but lay the name) to intercept a small body of nine hours just under and back about four

got back to the main body of the army on July 3. Perhaps he is right, for did he not Black River sometime about 8 or 9 o'clock | hold Grant's horse while it was being done? Now, if my memory serves me right, Mc-Clernand's Corps, with the exception of a few regiments, had been gone several days, driving Johnston back across the Big Black River, and returned on the 3d, during the armistice, or during the time the flag of truce was out.

"What I want to know is, if the surrender was made at that time, why did hostilities commence again as sharp as ever about 4 p. m., and keep up all night at intervals the same as before the armistice until the next morning, July 4? About 8 o'clock the white flag was hoisted on the fort in our immediate front, and between that time and noon the surrender was made in plain sight of the | Hassendenbel died July 17, 1863, of wounds ; whole army.

"I do not doubt Logan's grand old division enjoyed fully the fruits of that 47 days' siege, but could they have enjoyed it very long if the balance of the army had not, on the morning of the 5th of July, turned and | Corps. Total loss, six officers and 62 men paid their respects to Johnston and his army, then harassing our rear? Our slege of Vicksburg did not end for nearly a month after, or until Johnston and his army, estimated at 40,000 men, were driven far into the

John Wingrove, Co. H, 1st W. Va. Proctor, W. Va., writes: "In Picket Shots of Feb. 21, Lieut. Means, Cov H, 12th W. Va., in speaking of the fight at New Market, Va., don't give any credit to any other regiment than the 12th W. Va. and one battery. He said Co. H was not in the fight on May 14, 1864. The 1st W. Va. and a Pennsylvania regiment (I think the 67th) crossed the Shenandoah River and formed line-of-battle near New Market, Va., to right of pike, and was attacked at night by the rebels trying to flank us on the left, but the rebels ran into the Pennsylvania boys in the darkness and were driven back. We lay in line till morning, and some time near noon fell back to the line that Lieut. Means speaks of, Carlin's battery (D, 1st W. Va.).

stayed there till the other troops fell back.'

Information.

E. M. Powers, Co. C, 26th Ohio, Barberton, O., lost his knapsack, containing a morrocco Bible with his name in it. Mrs. Etta E. Harrison, Box 252, Casey, Ill., desires information as to address of

Henry and Albert Lane. Says It Saved the Day.

word in your columns from some member of the old regiment whose record is as brildrew sabers in detense of our glorious Union. cause at Franklin. Now, let me say, Hatch's | fighting regiments. Cavalry, known as the Fifth Division, whose position was on the extreme left, and our | Org the command was given to advance and sometimes known as the Second Metropoli-Thus, I claim for Hatch's Cavalry the honor | 23 killed, 90 wounded, and a number miss-

Willow Baskets for Sale. Henry Herkes, a veteran of four year's serv-

ice, now in destitute circumstances, residing at

Bellevue, Iowa, has willow baskets which he

Representative Trelour. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Hon. Wm

STANSBURY, Watsonville, Cal.

While not a soldier himself, he is the ever be found a strong advocate of all their



RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Regiments.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least six months, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time.]

The 8th Battery, Ohio L. A. Organized at Camp Dennison, O., March 11, 1862, to serve three years; veteranized, and retained in the service until Aug. 7, 1865. Capt. Louis Margraff resigned July 9, 1862, and was succeeded by Capt. James F. Putnam, who remained in command until mustered out. The War Department credits it with five battles. It served in Blair's Division, Fifteenth Corps. Total loss, one man killed and 22 died.

The 13th Ill.

Organized at Dixon and Caseyville, Ill. in May and June, 1861, to serve three years, and mustered out June 18, 1864. Col. John B. Wyman was killed in action near Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 28, 1862; Col. Adam B. Gorgas was in command at muster-out. At Chickasaw Bayon, while in Steele's Division, it lost 27 killed and 107 wounded, besides a number missing. At Ringgold, Ga., while in Osterhaus's Division, Fifteenth Corps, it lost four killed, 58 wounded and one missing. Total loss, six officers and 61 men killed and two officers and 123 men died.

The 10th Mich. Cav. Organized at Grand Rapids, Mich., in Fall of 1863, to serve three years; mustered out discharged July 25, 1864; Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Luther S. Trowbridge was mus- National Tribune Calendar tered out at expiration of term; Col. Israel C. Smith was in command during the latter part of service. The regiment served in Cox's Division, Twenty-third Corps. Its total loss was two officers and 29 men killed and 240 men died.

Organized at St. Louis, Mo., from Sept. 7 to Dec. 19, 1861, to serve three years; mustered out by companies at different dates from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 1864. Col. Francis Francis Romer was in command during the latter part of service. The War Department credits it with 15 battles. At Searcy Landing its loss was 15 killed and 26 wounded. It served in Steele's Division, Fifteenth killed and three officers and 148 men died.

The 22d Mass. Organized at Lynnfield and Boston, Mass. n Fall of 1861, to serve three years; mustered out October 17, 1864. Col. Henry Wilson resigned Oct. 29, 1861; Col. Charles E. Griswold was discharged Nov. 18, 1862; Col. William S. Tilton, Brevet Brigadier-General, was in command during the latter part of service. This command has a grand record, and is one of those given by Col. Fox in the 300 fighting regiments. At Gaines's Mill, while in Morell's Division, Fifth Corps, it lost 58 killed, 108 wounded, 117 missing. Among the killed was Col. Jesse A. Gove. Only 13 regiments in the Union army lost more in killed than the 22d Mass., and only one other Massachusetts regiment suffered greater loss. Nine officers and 207 men were killed in action and one officer and 102 men died. The total enroll-

ment was 1,393.

Organized at Camp Dennison, O., in Fall There we formed line with the 12th W. Va. of 1862, to serve three years; 48th Ohio was and the battery. I always thought it was | consolidated with it Jan. 17, 1865; members whose terms would have expired previous to "Now, if the comrade will remember, the Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out July 24, 1st W. Va. made the first charge on May 15, 1865, and the veterans and recruits consoli-1864, and my company (H) lost four men dated with the 114th Ohio, forming a batkilled and several wounded. The comrade | talion of six companies, and designated 48th evidently did not see any other troops but Battalion, Ohio. Frederick W. Moore, the the 12th W. Va. and a battery on the south | Colonel of the regiment, was brevetted Brigside of the river; but I saw as I went to the adier-General March 26, 1865, and was in rear , wounded, between the battle-ground command at time of consolidation. The and the river the 116th Onio and a battery, regiment served in A. J. Smith's Division, or part of a battery, as support, and they Thirteenth Corps. Its total loss was four officers and 52 men killed and two officers and 161 men died.

Organized at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out June 16, 1865. Col. George D. Wells, Brevet Brigadier-General, was killed in action Oct. 13, 1864, at Cedar Creek. Col. William S. Lincoln was brevetted Brigadier-General, and was in command at time of muster-out. James B. Clerihan, Co. C, 6th Ill. Cav., At New Market the regiment lost 28 killed Bewlah, Kan., writes: "I look in vain for a and 174 wounded, besides a number missing. At Piedmont, while in Hunter's Division, it lost 15 killed and 95 wounded. Its losses at liant as that of any cavalry regiment that Opequan and Strasburg, while in Thoburn's Division, Eighth Corps, were also very heavy. There have been many claims made by mem- The enrollment of the regiment was 1,309, bers of other regiments of how their regiments of which 135, or over 10 per cent., were were the only ones that saved the Union | killed and 134 died. It is one of the 300

Second Brigade, with the 6th Ill. Cav., on | ber, 1862, to serve three years, and mustered the extreme left, was for a time in a hotly- out June 6, 1865, in accordance with orders contested position. The Black Horse Cav- from the War Department. Its Colonel was alry (rebel) was nearly on our flank when | Leonard D. H. Currie. The command was pour into those Johnnies a stream of lead | tan regiment. At Port Hudson, La., while that caused them to retreat in quick order. | in Paine's Division, Nineteenth Corps, it lost of saving the remnant of the Union army." ing. It also served in Dwight's Division, Nineteenth Corps. Its total loss was two officers and 47 men killed and one officer and 78 men died. The 4th Minn.

Organized at Fort Snelling, Minn., from Oct. 4 to Dec. 23, 1861, to serve three years; veteranized, and remained in service until July 19, 1865. Col. John B. Sanborn was promoted Brigadier-General Sept. 11, 1863 Col. John E. Tourtelotte, breyetted Briga-dier-General March 13, 1865, resigned June 21, 1865; James C. Edson was in command at time of muster-out. The War Department credits it with 14 battles. It served in J. E. Smith's Division, Fifteenth Corps. Total loss, three officers and 58 men killed and three officers and 175 men died.

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The 11th Ky. Organized at Camp Calhoon, Ky., Dec. 19. 1861, to serve three years; mustered out in December, 1864. Col. Pierce B. Hawkins resigned June 26, 1863; Col. S. Palmer Love was in command during remainder of service. The regiment served in Cor's Division. Twenty-third Corps. Its total loss was two

officers and 45 men killed and three officers and 214 men died. The 22d Battery, Ohio L. A. Organized at Camp Chase, O., July 14, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out July 13, 1865. Capt. Henry M. Neil resigned Feb. 13, 1864; Capt. Amos B. Alger was in command during the latter part of service. Its loss was one officer and two men killed and one officer and 16 men

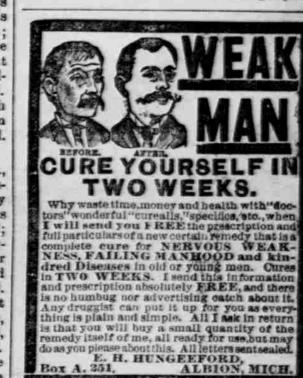
The 54th Ohio.

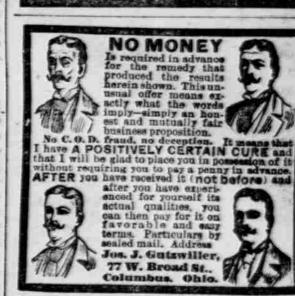
Organized at Camp Dennison, O., in October, 1861, to serve three years; veteranized; remained in service until Aug. 18, 1868. Cof. Thomas Kilby Smith was made Briga-dier-General Aug. 11, 1863; Col. Insel T. Moore was in command during latter part of service. The War Department credite is with seven battles. It served in Blair's Die vision, Fifteenth Corps. The total loss was four officers and 83 men killed and three officers and 143 men died.

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